

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1-29 cancelled.

30. (New) A method of carrying out an electrochemical reaction to herein an organic compound salt of general formula



(I)

wherein A means an organic residue, X means a charged group and Y means a counter-ion is used as a reagent in said electrochemical reaction.

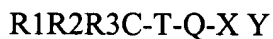
31. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the group X is a cationic group.

32. (New) The method according to claim 31, wherein the group X is  $NR_3^+$  and R is one or several organic residues.

33. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the group Y is  $Br^-$ ,  $Cl^-$ ,  $ClO_4^-$ ,  $BF_4^-$ ,  $PF_6^-$ , toluene-sulphonate ( $Tos^-$ ) or benzenesulphonate ( $PhSO_3^-$ ).

34. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein the group Y is a mixture consisting essentially of 90 to 99.5% by weight of at least one ion selected from the group consisting of  $ClO_4^-$ ,  $BF_4^-$ ,  $PF_6^-$ ,  $Tos^-$  and  $PhSO_3^-$  and 0.5 to 10% by weight of  $Cl^-$ .

35. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the organic compound salt corresponds to the formula



wherein

$R_1R_2R_3C$  means a substituted carbon atom, capable of reacting in the electrochemical reaction,

T means an activating group for the electrochemical reaction and

Q means a connecting group linking the activating group T and the charged group X.

36. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the group T is NR<sub>4</sub>, O or S wherein R<sub>4</sub> is a hydrogen atom or an organic residue.

37. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the group Q is a linear or branched alkylene or cyclo-alkene group, optionally substituted with a functional group and optionally linked to the group T by a functional selected from the group consisting of  $-(C=O)-$ ,  $-N-(C=O)-$ ,  $-O-(C=O)-$ ,  $-(S=O)-$ ,  $-N-(S=O)-$ ,  $-SO_2-$ ,  $-N-SO_2-$ ,  $-(C=S)-$  and  $-N-(C=S)-$ .

38. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein at least R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen.

39. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the organic compound salt comprises at least one stereogenic center and is enantiomerically pure.

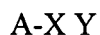
40. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the organic compound salt corresponds to the formula



wherein the group Q is a linear or branched alkylene group, optionally substituted with a functional group and linked to the group T by a functional selected from the group consisting of  $-(C=O)-$ ,  $-N-(C=O)-$ ,  $-O-(C=O)-$  and  $-SO_2-$ .

41. (Currently amended) A process for production of an organic compound comprising

(a) a stage preparing a solution containing an organic compound salt of general formula



(I)

wherein A means an organic residue,

X means a charged group and

Y means a counter-ion,

in a solvent;

- (b) a stage subjecting the solution to electrolysis in the presence of at least one co-reactant under conditions sufficient to form the product of reaction of the organic compound salt with the co-reactant.

42. (New) The process according to claim 41, wherein stage (b) is an electrooxidation.
43. (New) The process according to claim 41, wherein stage (b) is carried out at a current density of from 0.1 to 50 A/dm<sup>2</sup>.
44. (New) The process according to claim 41, wherein stage (b) is carried out at a temperature of from -50 to 100°C.
45. (New) The process according to claim 41, wherein the solvent consists essentially of co-reactant and said co-reactant is water, methanol, ethanol or acetic acid.
46. (New) The process according to claim 41, wherein the organic compound salt is of the formula

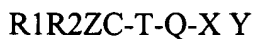


wherein

R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>C means a substituted carbon atom, capable of reacting in the electrochemical reaction, the group Q is a linear or branched alkylene group, optionally substituted with a functional group and linked to the group T by a functional selected from the group consisting of -(C=O)-, -N-(C=O)-, -O-(C=O)- and -SO<sub>2</sub>- and

T means an activating group for the electrochemical reaction; and the co-reactant is methanol.

47. (New) The process according to claim 41, wherein the co-reactant is acetic acid.
48. (New) The process according to claim 41, carried out in the substantial absence of conducting salt.
49. (New) An organic compound salt corresponding to the formula



wherein

X is a charged group,

Y is a counter-ion,

Z is a group capable of being substituted,

R1 and R2 mean organic residues,

T means a group containing a hetero atom selected from the group consisting of N-R4, O and S, wherein R4 is a hydrogen atom or an organic residue, and

Q means a connecting group linking the hetero atom and the charged group.

50. (New) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, wherein the group T is N-R4.

51. (New) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, wherein the group Q is a linear or branched alkylene group or a cycloalkylene group, optionally substituted by a functional group, preferably containing from 1 to 12 carbon atoms and optionally linked to the group T by a functional group selected from the group consisting of  $-(C=O)-$ ,  $-N-(C=O)-$ ,  $-O-(C=O)-$ ,  $-(S=O)-$ ,  $-N-(S=O)-$ ,  $-SO_2-$ ,  $-N-SO_2-$ ,  $-(C=S)-$  and  $-N-(C=S)-$ .

52. (New) The organic compound salt according to Claim 51, wherein the group Q is linked to the group T by a functional group selected from the group consisting of  $-(C=O)-$ ,  $-N-(C=O)-$ ,  $-O-(C=O)-$ ,  $-SO_2-$  and  $-N-SO_2-$ .

53. (New) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, wherein the group X is a cationic group.

54. (New) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, wherein the group X is  $NR_3^+$  and R signifies organic residues.

55. (New) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, wherein the group Y is  $Br^-$ ,  $Cl^-$ ,  $ClO_4^-$ ,  $BF_4^-$ ,  $PF_6^-$ ,  $Tos^-$  or  $PhSO_3^-$ .

56. (New) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, wherein the group Z is methoxy.

57. (New) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, containing at least one stereogenic centre.

58. (New) A method of carrying out a substitution reaction, wherein an organic compound salt according to claim 49 is used as starting material for the substitution reaction.